

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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What They Are Saying:

"No one can convince me that someone needs six years to apprentice in the IACP."

Police Chief Larry Vardell of Williamsburg, Va., part of a group of insurgent chiefs seeking, among other things, to cut back the number of officers in the IACP. (Page 6:2)

Chiefting changes

McGuire's talk of leaving NYCPD sparks speculation as to possible successor

When New York City Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire said in a television interview last month that he intends to retire sometime between



McGuire

January and June of next year, he touched off a round of speculation as to who will be chosen to succeed him as head of the country's largest police department.

Although Mayor Edward Koch, who will appoint the new commissioner, has asked McGuire to stay un-

til his term ends in 1985, observers of the department have begun drawing up lists of possible candidates for the job.

Among the possible contenders are three blacks, and observers say Koch may consider a black commissioner to gain favor in the city's black neighborhoods. Koch, who has said he plans to run for a third term, has been criticized as insensitive to blacks and recently faced strong protests when he attempted to name a white man as superintendent of schools instead of a minority candidate from within the school system.

The three blacks most often mentioned as possible candidates for the top-cop job are William R. Bracey, retired chief of patrol; Lloyd Sealy, a former assistant chief inspector who is now a department chairman at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and Benjamin Ward, the city's corrections commissioner and former head of the New York City Housing Police.

Sealy was a finalist for the job in 1977, when McGuire was appointed.

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Chicago mayor names Fred Rice as city's first black police superintendent

Fred Rice has been named superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, becoming the first black superintendent in the department's history.

Chicago Mayor Harold Washington named Rice, who has served as chief of patrol since 1979, to succeed Richard J. Brzezczek during a press conference on August 23.

"Throughout his years in the department he has earned the respect and confidence of the men who have served under him," Washington said. "He will serve the citizens of Chicago with great distinction."

Rice, 56, is known within the department as a good administrator with a good understanding of the patrol division. As chief of patrol, he had authority over 8,000 officers, two-thirds of the department.

During the 1970's, Rice served as district commander in several districts. While commander of the Inglewood district in 1974, he integrated police patrols, causing officers to stage a slowdown in ticketing to protest what they called "forced integration."

Rice also served in the gang intelligence unit and as a field lieutenant. He began his police career in the former Chicago Park District Police.



Rice

He was selected from a field of 68 candidates who applied for the post vacated by the resignation of Brzezczek in April. Brzezczek, who had supported incumbent mayor Jane Byrne in the Democratic primary, resigned the day Washington was

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IACP insurgents make bid to upset power structure

A coalition of police chiefs from Southern and Midwestern states has organized a challenge to what they call the domination of the International Association of Chiefs of Police by chiefs from the New England states.

Two members of the coalition, which is unofficially named the Mid-American Alliance, have filed for the office of first vice president against Chief Thomas Sardino of Syracuse, N.Y. The race is believed to be the first time an incumbent vice president has been challenged.

The Mid-American Alliance also has produced two candidates for sixth vice president and placed on the ballot an amendment to the IACP constitution that would put a ceiling on spending by the association's Board of Officers.

The first test of the new coalition's strength will come at IACP's annual convention in Detroit next month, when members will vote on both the board of officers and the constitutional amendments.

"I'm not sure if [the alliance] will come together enough in Detroit to have an effect," said Chief Larry Vardell of Williamsburg, Va., who is making a third attempt to win the seat of sixth vice president.

"But there is considerably more momentum, considerably more interest."

Leaders of the new alliance say that chiefs from the New England states, joined by chiefs from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and

Illinois, first came to power when they joined forces to oust former IACP executive director Quinn Tamm.

They charge that since then, the IACP leadership has become insulated from the members and that the group's election procedures and organizational structure have helped the New England states retain power.

Saying they want to "offer members a choice," members of the alliance have formed an unofficial slate of candidates.

Vardell, who lost to Charles Reynolds of Dover, N.H., in last year's election, and Elisha Sturgill of Blue Ash, Ohio, will run against Charles Gruher of Quincy, Ill., for the post of sixth vice president.

Chiefs Kenneth Madejczyk of Grandville, Mich., and Ronald Drew of Faribault, Minn., have filed for first vice president. Although IACP by-laws permit members to file for any office, officers traditionally have climbed through the ranks without challenge.

IACP spokesman Robert Angrisani said the challenge is the "first we know of" in the group's history.

Madejczyk said he and Drew filed for the first vice president's post because they felt it would be "improper" to challenge incoming president Howard Runyon of Passaic Township, N.J., since he "seems to be open to the membership."

He said they are not challenging Sardino because of any dissatisfaction with

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From Down Under

A policewoman in Sydney, Australia, gives motorists a no-nonsense instruction to pull over to the side during a recent drunken-driving check there. The random stops, which have been in use since last December, are said to be partly responsible for a marked decline in automobile fatalities.

Wide World Photos

Michigan FIST program gives fugitives a knuckle sandwich

A Federally financed fugitive roundup in Michigan resulted in the arrests of 989 suspects on charges ranging from murder to arson in a two-month period, officials have announced.

The program, the Fugitive Investigation Strike Team, concentrated on the arrest of some 5,000 people whose records showed they are career criminals but who are still at large.

Federal marshals operated out of a vacant school building in Detroit, where more than half of the arrests were made.

Associate U.S. Attorney General Lowell Jensen praised Detroit Police Chief William Hart, who was a member of the national task force on crime that established the program.

Of those arrested under the program, 19 were arrested for murder, 47 for rape, 219 for drug charges and 33 for arson.

Nearly half were classified as armed and dangerous.

Only 2 percent of those arrested were wanted on Federal charges.

Although authorities proclaimed the program a success, Hart and others said the effect of the arrests is lessened by a bail system that allows criminals to return to the streets. At least 488 of the 989 people arrested are free on bail, they said.

"This will have an impact because some of the repeat offenders are incarcerated at this time," Hart told the Detroit Free Press. "When they get out, they will start committing crimes again."

Atlanta 'polece' run into a cold spell in arrest reports

In analyzing recent arrest reports, Atlanta police officials have observed a trend that they have moved to crack down on — poor spelling.

Reports filled out by Atlanta officers included misspellings such as "victom," "licene," "complied" and "preprator," according to officials. In fact, one report even included the error "polece."

So the Atlanta Police Bureau's training academy has compiled a list of the most commonly misspelled words and now hands it out to recruits on their first day at the academy.

Recruits also receive heavy drilling in grammar and spelling and are punished for errors. Lieut. R. E. Weber told the Atlanta Constitution, "If they misspell words on homework assignments they are required to write each misspelled word 50 times. If they have misspelled the word on a previous occasion, they may have to write the word 100 times."

Crime Stoppers USA takes a big bite of the Big Apple

New York City has joined 460 other cities that use televised crime reenactments to encourage witnesses to unsolved crimes to come forward.

The New York City Police Department, the New York City Partnership and WABC-TV worked together to introduce Crime Stoppers U.S.A. to the Big Apple. The Partnership, a private organization set up to cope with the city's social and economic problems, has raised more than \$100,000 to be used as rewards for information leading to arrests.

Officials of Crime Stoppers U.S.A. report that more than \$133 million worth of stolen goods and narcotics has been recovered since the program began in New Mexico in 1976.

Auto makers' group calls for tougher Federal anti-theft laws

The president of the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association has called for stricter vehicle theft laws, including uniform state titling laws, licensing of used auto parts businesses and increased penalties for theft and insurance fraud.

Speaking before a Senate subcommittee considering a motor vehicle theft measure, V. J. Adduci said the auto makers' group "recognizes the seriousness of the vehicle theft problem and is prepared to support those efforts to deter vehicle theft that promise to be cost effective."

He said a "broad-scale program" is needed, and outlined several measures he would like to see taken, including task forces made up of police officials and district attorneys from the country's

largest cities to monitor theft statistics and rates of arrest, conviction and incarceration.

Adduci said that if such measures were taken, car manufacturers would consider a voluntary component identification program to make identification of stolen parts easier.

The bill was still in committee when the Senate recessed for its end-of-summer vacation.

NYC police pension fund to invest in urban renewal

The New York City Police Pension Fund will invest \$50 million to rehabilitate 5,000 apartment units in the city's "changing neighborhoods," becoming the first public fund in the country to invest in housing renewal.

The pension fund will take part in a rehabilitation program run by the Community Preservation Corporation that focuses on areas that have not seriously deteriorated and could profit the most from renewal efforts.

Under the program, the preservation corporation would provide loans to building owners for repairs to occupied buildings, particularly for repairs such as plumbing and wiring.

The \$50 million to be invested represents about 2 percent of the Police Pension Fund's assets. Other New York City employee pension funds are expected to join the program soon.

The stick replaces the carrot for Minnesota 'samaritans'

In July, a 13-year-old St. Louis girl was raped for 40 minutes in a public park while several people stood by. No one went for help until an 11-year-old boy rode off on his bicycle and summoned police.

A new law that went into effect in Minnesota last month is aimed at preventing scenes such as that one. The "Good Samaritan" law imposes a \$100 fine on people who fail to aid in an emergency, and is believed to be the first of its kind in the country.

Although many states have provisions that relieve a person of liability for

assisting in an emergency, the Minnesota law requires that the person give "reasonable assistance" when someone is exposed to "grave physical harm." That assistance includes attempting to obtain help from medical or law enforcement personnel.

The law does not require bystanders to provide aid that would threaten their lives or the lives of others.

The author of the bill, Randy Staten, a Minneapolis Democrat, told the Associated Press that the law should raise public consciousness. "They should do something anyway, but if they don't do something, they know they may be convicted. It's just an added motivation for people to somehow respond," he said.

Neighborhood Watch idea becomes an American export

British police will soon start encouraging citizens to adopt an idea from their American cousins: the Neighborhood Watch.

Faced with 11.5 percent increase in burglaries in the past year, British police have turned to the Neighborhood Watch program as a new strategy in their crime-prevention crusade.

Two London police officers recently visited four American cities to study the crime watch programs, and said they found the results encouraging. Metropolitan Police Commissioner Kenneth Newman told USA Today that he believes the program could cut burglaries in half. "The public can't just say it's down to the police; it's down to us all," he said.

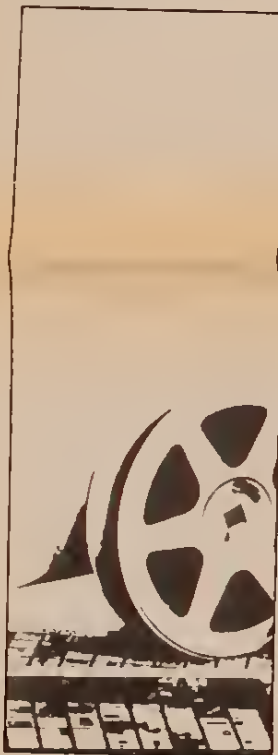
One of the officers who toured New York, Washington, Detroit and Seattle said there may be one problem in exporting the Neighborhood Watch. "The Americans are more extroverted," he said. "You've got to overcome British reserve to implement any kind of civilian neighborhood scheme in this country."

On The Record:

"Detective series on TV always end at precisely the right moment — after the criminal is arrested and before the court turns him loose."

— Robert Orben

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Nearing the end of a four-year quest:

Killer-tracking computer link is a step closer to reality

The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, a proposed computer network to help track random killers and missing children across the country, may be a reality by the end of the year.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Institute of Justice announced last month that they have provided Sam Houston State University with a grant of \$136,000 to complete the final planning of the network, known as VI-CAP.

Pierce Brooks, a former police chief of Eugene, Ore., and a long-time backer of the program, said that he expects money to be allotted for implementing the program within a few months, perhaps by the end of the year.

"I am much more optimistic than ever before," said Brooks, who has worked with a committee of law enforcement officials from around the country for more than four years to plan the program.

Brooks said the current emphasis on the plight of missing children helped spur interest in the network, although he thinks it would have been funded anyway.

The program is designed to help police track psychotic killers who roam from one jurisdiction to another without any apparent pattern. It would use a computer network to receive reports from police agencies across the country, analyze and compare those reports and notify police of other cases that may be linked to those in their own jurisdictions.

It would also record and analyze information about unidentified murder victims and missing persons, especially children.

Brooks said the program will probably be based at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va. It would use the computer terminals now used by the National Crime Information Center.

Planners have met twice and are in the "final stages" of preparation, Brooks said. At one recent meeting, the group completed a standardized report form for police to use in recording information about VI-CAP crimes.

In announcing the grant to Sam Houston State University, Alfred S. Regnery of the Federal juvenile justice agency said, "There currently is no national center for analysis and collection or correlation of patterns of violent crime. [The VI-CAP program] could use crime data from all of the nation's law enforcement agencies to allow quicker identification and apprehension of society's most feared violent criminals by local law enforcement officials."

James K. Stewart, director of NIJ, said psychotic killers "have not been arrested as a result of multi-jurisdiction tracking of their killing spree. Rather, they have been arrested for a recent local killing or

killings. Arresting authorities all too often were unaware that the greater number of the killers' victims were strewn across state lines."

The planning grant, which contains no money for operating the network or hiring analysts, expires on June 30, 1984. VI-CAP planners have estimated that the network would require \$500,000 to operate for the first year.

Chicago PD gets 1st black as top cop

Continued from Page 1
sworn in to replace her.

The Chicago Police Board had announced two weeks before Rice's appointment that it had recommended three finalists to the mayor. The others were Rudolph Nimocks, 54, commander of Harrison Area detectives, and Matt L. Rodriguez, 47, deputy superintendent of technical services.

Nimocks is black and Rodriguez has a Mexican father and Polish mother.

Acting Superintendent James E. O'Grady, who had been considered a front runner for the job, was not among the finalists, sparking criticism from some white officers who said non-minority candidates were not seriously considered.

The police board conducted two public hearings during the selection process to solicit public opinion about the candidates and the department's needs. A citizen's group that helped develop criteria and the selection process said the hearings represented a significant change in public involvement in the selection of a superintendent.

A spokesman for the group, called Citizens Alert, said after Rice's appointment that the group is "very impressed" with Rice's priorities, especially his emphasis on the need for improved psychological screening of police recruits.

As he takes over as superintendent, Rice will face possible layoffs of police as a result of a battle over the patronage system between the mayor and City Council.

Washington announced August 18 that layoff notices would be sent to 1,700 city employees, possibly including more than 500 police officers. He said the council's refusal to rescind a \$22 million property tax cut passed under the previous administration forced the layoffs.

John Dineen, president of the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police, has threatened to go to court if the layoffs include officers other than those still in the probationary period.

ERRATA

A recent article about the McAllen, Tex., Police Department's efforts to rebuild after allegations of brutality between 1974 and 1979 included some incorrect information about two former city officials. Mayor Othal E. Brand, who was first elected in 1977, was re-elected to that position in May 1981. Former Police Chief Roy Eckhardt was a member of the department during the years that the brutality allegedly occurred but did not become chief until July 1980.

NY county mounties roll back traffic toll

A three-year experimental program designed to reduce the number of traffic accidents in Onondaga County, N.Y., has ended with what Sheriff John C. Dillon calls "dramatic results."

During the final year of the experiment, the number of fatal accidents in the county dropped 28 percent over the years before the project began. Injury accidents dropped 19 percent, property accidents fell 34 percent and alcohol-related accidents decreased 28 percent.

"These are measurable results that can be credited to the project as a major force in Onondaga County's 'counter-attack' on the highway accident problem," Dillon said.

Under the project, which was funded by a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, researchers in the sheriff's office developed a rating system for the seriousness of ac-

cidents to allow them to determine which areas of the county had the most serious crashes.

Using the rating scale, an accident involving two cars with one person hospitalized and another bruised, with one driver ticketed for speeding and the other cited for failure to yield right-of-way, would be given a score of 26 points. The same accident without injury would receive a rating of 15 points.

The sheriff's office then used the scale to establish primary target areas, areas with the most serious and frequent accidents, and established special patrols in those areas.

Officers taking part in the Traffic Accident Control Team patrolled the target areas during the times that most accidents occurred in each area, based on accident reports from 1977 through 1979.

According to a final report on the project, their job was "the strict enforcement of the Vehicle and Traffic Laws, with particular emphasis on D.W.I., speeding, and driver inattention — the major causes of traffic accidents in Onondaga County."

In addition to the decreases in the numbers of accidents in the county, the department also reported a 277 percent increase in the number of drunken-driving arrests and a 812 percent increase in tickets.

Dillon also pointed out that the average blood-alcohol content of drivers arrested on drunken-driving charges fell from .195 to .148 during the project.

Dillon said a final report on the project is available to other law enforcement agencies that are interested, by contacting the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office, 407 S. State Street, Syracuse, NY 13202.



Heading for home

Officers from the Texas Highway Patrol and other agencies check motorists attempting to get back into Galveston on August 19, one day after Hurricane Alicia slammed into the island city with 115-mile-an-hour winds.

Wide World Photos

People & Places



Taps

Barbara Grair (l.), widow of Cleveland Police Officer Benjamin Grair Jr., weeps at the graveside of her husband last month during burial services at a suburban Cleveland cemetery. The 31-year-old police officer was killed during a bank robbery while working off-duty as a security guard.

Wide World Photos

Breaking tradition

For the first time in 100 years, the police department in Forest Park, Ill., has a chief who did not come up through the ranks of that department.

In a tense meeting attended by more than 400 residents, the Forest Park Village Council chose Lieut. Arthur Grams of Oak Park, Ill., to lead its 32-officer department. More than 4,000 of the town's 15,000 residents had signed a petition urging the mayor to choose a chief from within the local department.

Many residents criticized the appointment because Grams reportedly was the second largest contributor to the mayor's recent re-election campaign, and the mayor cast the deciding vote in making the appointment.

Holding out hope

Ian Page, a police officer in Santa Monica, Calif., is awaiting word on whether or not he can keep his job — a decision that will be made by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Page, a native of England who served with the West Mercia police department for 12 years before moving to the United States, has been fighting for the right to remain in Santa Monica for two years. In July, he submitted papers to the immigration service stating that he should be allowed to keep his job because no Americans wanted it.

As of mid-August, he had received no word as to the service's decision. "I've not lost hope," he told USA Today. "I have a great deal of optimism in the people of the United States."

A Harvard man

Anthony J. Schembri, the police commissioner of Rye, N.Y., recently participated in the Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government conducted at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

The program includes three weeks of training for senior public officials, their deputies and elected executives from state, county and municipal governments. It offers training in management, analytics, leadership, policy development and labor relations.

Schembri was one of 100 government executives chosen for the program.

Philly hero leaves

Philadelphia's most decorated police officer has left the City of Brotherly Love to become chief in Middletown Township, Pa.

Mike Chitwood, 39, earned 65 of the Philadelphia department's highest awards during 19 years on the force and became locally famous when he persuaded a former mental patient who had killed one police officer to surrender.

As chief in Middletown Township, he will head up a force of 45 officers in a quiet Philadelphia suburb — ending eight years as a homicide detective to move to a city that has had just one homicide this year.

On The Record:

"You can get much farther with a kind word and a gun than you can with a kind word alone."

— Al Capone

Di Grazia's 1978 firing upheld in court

A Maryland circuit court judge has upheld the 1978 firing of controversial Montgomery County police chief Robert J. di Grazia, holding that di Grazia was not fired because of "disparaging statements" he made about the department.

Di Grazia was fired by Montgomery County Executive Charles Gilchrist after three police groups voted "no confidence" in the chief and a citizen's group filed a number of complaints against him.

Di Grazia claimed that he was fired because of comments that the police viewed the community "as the enemy"

and that some worked "for their own benefit and not the benefit of the community." He maintained that the firing violated his right to free speech.

But Judge Calvin R. Sanders found that di Grazia "would not have been continued even in the absence of disparaging statements" he made, accepting the argument of Gilchrist's attorneys that he was fired "because of differences in policy between the chief and the county executive."

Di Grazia, former chief in St. Louis County, Mo., and Boston, now operates a consulting firm and serves as an expert witness in cases involving police tactics.

Reilley, really

James R. Reilley, deputy chief of detectives for the Chicago Police Department, has been elected president of the Greater Cook County Council of Police Chiefs.

Members of the council, which was set up to improve cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the Chicago metropolitan area and seek solutions to shared crime problems, also elected James T. Tepper, chief of the Broadview Police Department, as vice president and Carl Dobbs, police chief in Wheaton, as secretary-treasurer.

Reilley was first appointed to the council in 1980 by former Chicago Police Superintendent Richard Brzezczek and has also served as the council's secretary-treasurer and vice president.

The council represents more than 300 police chiefs and sheriffs in the Chicago metropolitan area.

Fla. chief indicted

Riviera Beach, Fla., Police Chief William (Boone) Darden was one of 11 people indicted last month by a Federal grand jury in West Palm Beach on charges of conspiracy, racketeering and extortion.

Darden, 56, was indicted along with 10 members of the New York-based Gambino organized-crime family and is charged with taking \$4,200 in bribes to protect an illegal gambling operation run by the family.

Darden, who is also a member of the Democratic National Committee, was one of the first black police chiefs to head an integrated department in the South.

A 33-year police veteran, Darden is free on a \$150,000 personal security bond. After his first court appearance, he told reporters, "I have never been in a situation like this before."



Tough talker

Phyllis Morrow, president of the Houston citizens' group CRIME Inc., shows the newsletter sent to the group's 1,200 members. The group has conducted phone-in campaigns during trials, urging judges to impose harsh sentences, but members of Houston's legal community have compared her group to the John Birch Society and former Senator Joe McCarthy.

Wide World Photos

SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



In an effort to clear the Court's calendar and deliver long awaited plenary opinions prior to the summer recess, the Supreme Court Justices and their clerks worked under severe time pressures in the final weeks of the term. These time constraints, resulting from the Justices' continuing refusal to stagger delivery of the opinions more uniformly throughout the year, necessarily result in shorter end-term decisions that are somewhat less than polished.

The opinion crunch becomes acute just prior to the July 4th holiday, the target date by which the Justices would like to be "up to date" before their summer recess. This year the Court missed that date and handed down decisions as late as July 6, the day the Court also filed the summer recess order. In the few weeks immediately preceding the recess order, the Court handed down nearly one-third of all full-text plenary decisions for the 1982-83 term.

Among the flurry of last-minute opinions was a decision involving a city's liability for medical expenses resulting

from the shooting of a fleeing suspect. An analysis of that decision follows, along with an opinion that vastly expands the power of a law enforcement officer to conduct a "protective search."

Municipal Liability

A unanimous Supreme Court announced that while a government or governmental agency is responsible to provide medical care to a person who has been injured while being apprehended by police, the Constitution does not specifically mandate the payment of that person's medical bills by the police department or municipality.

This case arose on September 20, 1978, when members of the Revere, Mass., police force responded to a report of a breaking and entering in progress. Upon arriving at the scene, the police officers sought to detain a suspect. The suspect attempted to flee, with the officers issuing several commands for the suspect to stop. Despite the commands and the firing of a warning shot, the suspect refused to stop.

At that point an officer fired at the suspect and wounded him. The officers on the scene summoned a private ambulance, which took the suspect and one officer to the emergency room of the Massachusetts General Hospital in

Boston, since the City of Revere had no municipal hospital. The suspect spent the next nine days in the hospital.

On October 18, Massachusetts General sent Revere's chief of police a bill for \$7,948.50 for the services rendered to the suspect during his nine-day stay. The police chief immediately responded to the hospital in a letter disclaiming any responsibility for the bill. Later that month the suspect returned to the hospital and his total bill for the second stay came to \$5,360.41.

In January 1979, the hospital sued the City of Revere for the full costs of services provided to the suspect. After the case had made its way through the state court system, Massachusetts' highest court determined that the city was liable to the hospital for the suspect's first nine-day stay.

The United States Supreme Court reversed, with Justice Blackmun explaining that the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment requires that a person injured by police during apprehension be provided medical care. In this case, Justice Blackmun wrote, the City of Revere "fulfilled its constitutional obligation" by seeing that the suspect "was taken promptly to a hospital that provided the treatment necessary for his injury." The opinion further noted that

as long as the governmental entity — in this case the police — sees to it that medical care is provided, "the Constitution does not dictate how the cost of that care should be allocated as between the entity and the provider of the care."

The opinion went on to point out, however, that if the only way that governmental entity can obtain needed medical care for a person detained by police is by paying for it, then such entity must pay for the medical care. Here the court found that under Massachusetts state law, a hospital with an "emergency facility must provide emergency services regardless of the patient's ability to pay." The Supreme Court's reversal in this case meant, in effect, that the City of Revere was not liable for the medical bills of the suspect who was wounded by a police officer when the suspect attempted to flee the scene of the crime.

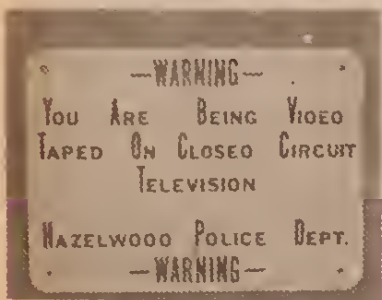
Beyond the effect of the Supreme Court's decision on the parties to this case, the decision has far greater implications for police departments throughout this country. The case firmly articulates a nationwide rule that if a person is detained or arrested by police and at the time of the arrest or detention that person requires immediate medical care, the officer on the scene has a duty to see that

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Videotape finds use as a witness for the police

With police administrators facing an ever increasing amount of complaints and lawsuits against their departments and personnel, departments are engaged in a constant effort to increase training and rewrite policy in an attempt to reduce the possibility of lawsuits.

The Hazelwood, Mo., Police Department has gone one step further in its quest to reduce the filing of frivolous lawsuits. The department now videotapes all arrests and has equipped all police officers with small tape recorders.



The idea was first presented to the Hazelwood City Council in July 1982, after Police Chief Robert Shockey had determined that 90 percent of all brutality claims against the department stemmed from incidents that allegedly took place while the prisoner was being booked inside the police station. A review of the productivity of officers, especially officers named in lawsuits or citizen complaints, helped to verify Shockey's findings.

A meeting between the chief and his supervisory personnel determined what was needed to implement the videotaping and how the system would be monitored.

It was determined that video cameras would be placed in every location in police headquarters where a prisoner might be or have access to, including the area where prisoners are unloaded from

transport vehicles. All cameras were equipped to record with the day, date and time superimposed electronically on the videotapes, in order to preclude the possibility of tampering.

It was also determined that the equipment had to be capable of unsupervised operation, in the event that the dispatcher who would normally operate the system was too busy with other duties.

The system developed by the Hazelwood department consisted of seven indoor low-light video cameras with wide-angle lenses and one outdoor, auto-iris camera with telephoto zoom mounted in a weatherproof enclosure, all equipped with remote control for pan/tilt. Two 19-inch black-and-white monitors equipped with special effects generators to split each screen into quarters were specified for monitoring the eight cameras.

In addition, the department deployed two eight-hour video cassette decks with day, date and time generators to record the information displayed on the two monitors. Remote controls to the dispatch console were added, inasmuch as the actual recorders were to be placed in a metal security cabinet with only staff accessibility. To make use of the two available sound recording tracks, remote microphones were placed in the prisoner processing and jail cell areas.

With the system in place, several warning signs were placed in view of the cameras to advise all prisoners that they were being videotaped, in order to preclude the possibility that anyone could claim a violation of their civil rights by being secretly taped or recorded.

Since conflicts between police officers and persons they confront on the streets could not be covered by such a system, a decision was made to equip the officers with a small tape recorder to be used if a person they were addressing became angry, rude or belligerent. Pocket size



MEANWHILE, IN MINNESOTA: The Fillmore County, Minn., Sheriff's Department has deployed video equipment in one of its patrol cars for use in connection with traffic stops. One local official called the idea "very ingenious."

micro-cassette recorders with a half-speed record function were specified for their compact size, simplicity of operation and ability to accommodate two hours of recording on a one-hour tape.

As with the video system, a general departmental order was issued, specifying the conditions under which they would be activated and setting forth specific limitations, such as recording other officers, staff and non-pertinent conversations.

The equipment was installed and began operation in January of this year, and, according to Chief Shockey, has on numerous occasions proven invaluable in disproving complaints filed against department members.



Minneapolis Star and Tribune 11/10

Midwestern chiefs' group shivers IACP's timbers

Continued from Page 1

his performance, but because his position was the next highest post.

"There has been, for a number of years now, grumblings and rumblings of the members of the leadership not having communicated with the members," Madejczyk said.

"If they are truly as disillusioned as they claimed, they are being urged to go to the polls."

Madejczyk and Vardell said the Mid-American Alliance has developed a platform of changes the group supports. One, a limit on spending by the IACP board, will be on the ballot in Detroit.

The proposed amendment would fix the total budget for the board of officers and executive committee to 10 percent of the total active membership dues collected.

The rationale for the amendment says: "Over the last two years the IACP staff has been reduced by one third. The real problem is that we belong to the IACP for membership service. If we only tighten our belt by reducing staff, and not cutting back the Board of Officers' expenses, then our membership service is reduced accordingly."

Another issue in the alliance's platform is reducing the number of IACP vice presidents from six to four, and Vardell said an amendment proposing such a change will be introduced at the 1984 convention in Salt Lake City.

"No one can convince me that someone needs six years to apprentice in the IACP," Vardell said.

"With six years as vice president, one as president and one on the board as immediate past president, you're talking

about an eight-year commitment to IACP. That eliminates a number of good candidates right off the bat."

Other changes supported by the alliance are:

¶ Elimination of special assistants to the president. The group claims that the appointment of past presidents as special assistants adds expense to board meetings with "no apparent need."

¶ Ceilings on campaign spending for IACP offices. "Election campaigns have become 'shrimp, liquor and complimentary keyrings,'" the platform says.

¶ Restructuring of the IACP workshops to make them less expensive. Possible changes would include shortening the workshops or reducing the number of speakers.

¶ Allowing state chiefs' associations to take part in merchandising IACP pro-



Wide World Photo

IACP 1st vice president Thomas Sardino

ducts.

¶ Creation of a committee to review executive board decisions "that impact on the local law enforcement function."

The alliance supports another proposed constitutional amendment that would increase the annual dues. The dues increase was proposed by the IACP executive board last year and was rejected by the membership.

But the alliance opposes an amendment that Vardell says is designed to help the New England coalition retain power.

The amendment would allow all past presidents to serve on the IACP executive board, with those who are "regularly engaged in active police service as the operating chief executive" serving as voting members.

The proposed amendment says past presidents are "a valuable resource to the governing body" and that "their experience and maturity may be utilized by staff and the governing body."

Observers of the IACP say several factors may improve the Mid-American Alliance's chances at seizing some power at the October conference.

Because only IACP members who attend the convention are eligible to vote, convention location can influence election results. The October meeting will be in Detroit, making it more accessible to the Midwestern chiefs who are expected to be sympathetic to the alliance.

Voting procedures were changed after the 1982 convention, when members complained that long lines discouraged them from voting. The longer voting period could mean that the number of members voting will increase and shift the number of votes needed to carry an election.

In addition, Sardino and Syracuse Mayor Lee Alexander are under investigation by a county grand jury for allegedly interfering with political campaigns and conducting surveillance of a county district attorney.

Madejczyk said he will not raise that issue during the race. "I certainly am not going to try to use unfounded allegations against someone simply because of a campaign," he said.

Neither Sardino nor Runyon could be reached for comment about the alliance or upcoming convention.

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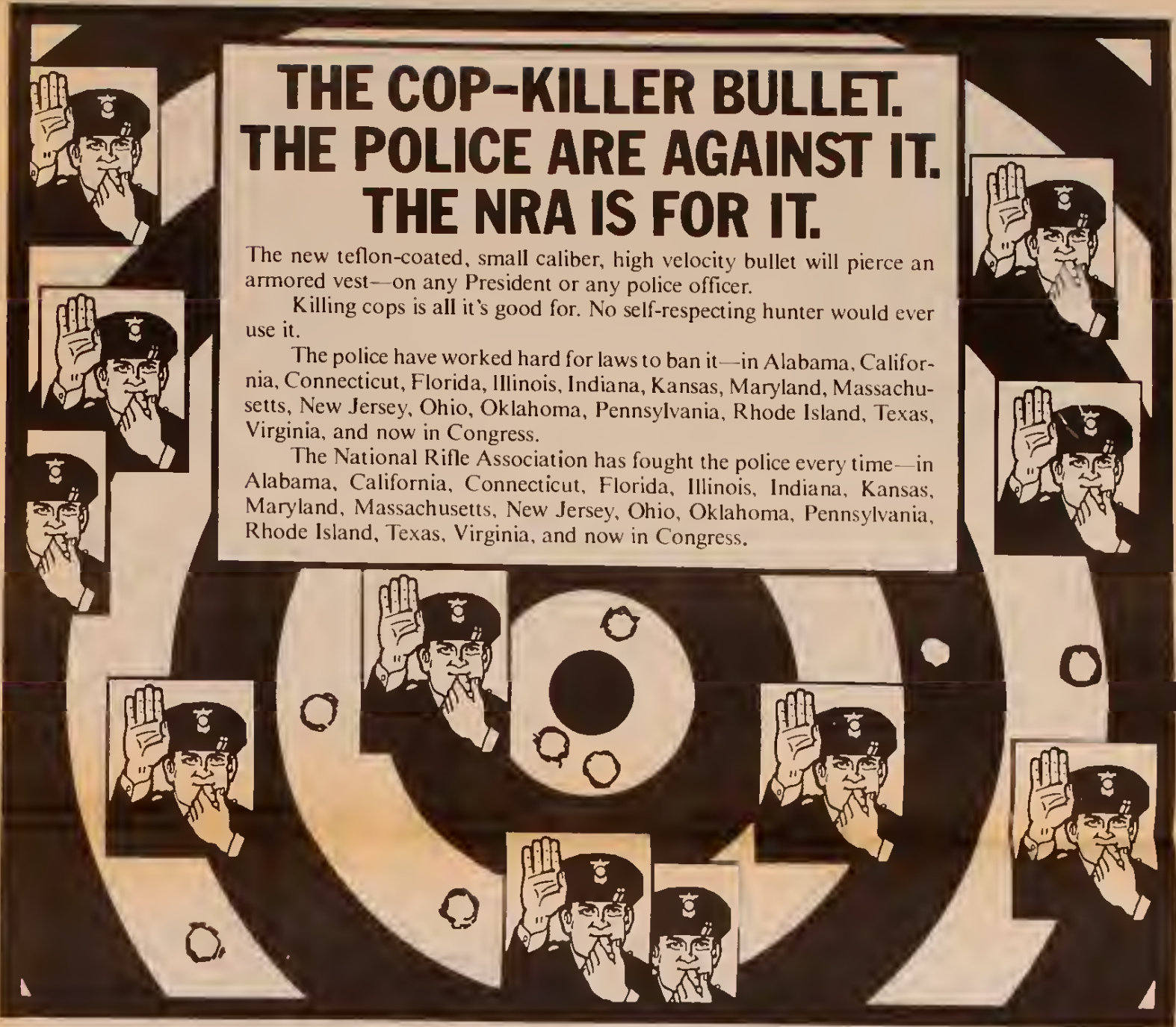
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Policing a municipal melting

An interview with Raymond C. Davis, police chief of Santa Ana

Ray Davis's policing career has taken him up and down the coast of California, from one of the socioeconomic spectrums to the other and back. Now, after 29 years in policing — 19 of those as a police chief — and after having served in three different municipal departments, he maintains — and his career dramatizes — that the key to survival, even success, is flexibility.

In his present position as police chief of Santa Ana, flexibility is all but written into the job description. He is responsible for law enforcement in a city with an official population of 219,000, but an actual population that's more like 260,000 once you start adding up the number of illegal aliens — "undocumented" — who call that city home, if only temporarily. By Davis's best guess, the city is 50 to 60 percent Hispanic, about 8 percent black, and also includes some 30,000 Southeast Asians, 10,000 Salvadorans, 8,000 Cubans and an assortment of other ethnic groups.

The large population of undocumented aliens in Santa Ana makes the city a prime target of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose agents have on more than one occasion engaged in unannounced raids to round up illegal immigrants there. Given the Santa Ana PD's policy of aggressively fostering good relations between police and the community, and Davis's contention that the police have no responsibility for enforcement action against illegal aliens, the relationship between the Immigration Service and the Santa Ana police is

somewhat less than cordial. Indeed, as Davis notes with some sense of satisfaction, "They've referred to us as the only city in the nation that has its own immigration laws."

The Southeast Asian community in Santa Ana has posed a different set of problems for the police, due largely to rather severe language and cultural differences. A vigorous program of training for police officers has gone a long way toward helping the situation, along with the adoption of a passive approach to dealing with the Asians.

Davis, whose background includes a master's degree in public administration from Golden Gate College, has some rather firm — and surprising — views on the issue of higher education for police. Unlike many of his colleagues in policing, he frowns on pre-entrance education requirements. They create barriers to recruitment in a community such as his, he says. Offering incentives to officers for in-service education is entirely a different matter, though. Such incentives are available in abundance in Santa Ana — but only for patrol officers. These educational bonuses, combined with other "plums" available to field patrol personnel, go a long way, in Davis's estimation, toward creating "greater satisfaction among patrol officers, to say nothing about professionalism."

(This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Peter Dodenhoff.)

'Ten years ago, the primary role that many policemen saw themselves in here was to go out, kick ass and take names. Today we've got a very attuned department, going in what we determined to be the correct direction.'

tainly question the individual to establish where they're from, what they're doing, as part of the investigative activity. But we do specifically prohibit an officer, let's say in a routine traffic stop, from asking an individual whether he's documented or not. We have a direct prohibition against that. Now that doesn't stop us from being involved in smuggling cases, smuggling of aliens. Smuggling, by law, is a felony, and we do help and assist Immigration in this. We had two recent cases where we had 75 or 80 undocumented stored in garages as a drop-off point or way station. We called Immigration and assisted them in it.

Culture shock

LEN: As far as the Southeast Asian population is concerned, a magazine article quoted some of your officers as saying that language barriers between the police and the Asian community were a significant problem in dealing with that group. What steps have been taken to break down that communication barrier?

DAVIS: It's been a tremendous problem with Southeast Asians. With Hispanics, of course, we've done very industrious recruiting, and we're up now to about 27 percent minority sworn employees — one of the highest for cities of our size. Probably 35 percent of our people speak Spanish, and we pay \$100 a month more if you speak Spanish, or Vietnamese or any other accepted language.

The problem with Southeast Asians is you have a number of dialects that really are not common. You have Cambodian, Vietnamese, Thai, and the ability to recruit people that have a foundation in that language is extremely hard. We have found very little success. We have a few people that have known Vietnamese before, but it's extremely hard to teach conversational Vietnamese in just a short amount of time. We have done basic culture training, basic primary word-type things — "Stop," "Halt," things of this nature — but really what we've done is adopted a somewhat passive attitude based on a cause-effect relationship. In effect, what we've said is, "All right, we've had a large influx of Southeast Asians. What is going to be one of the major objectives of the Southeast Asian when he comes into this city, along with seeking jobs and so forth?" He has got a great motivation to learn the English language. This differs from the Hispanic, in that we have a great transient population, moving back and forth to Mexico, and they may or may not have that burning desire to learn English. We can meet that, because [Spanish] is a relatively easy language.

So we have been somewhat passive. We've tried to recruit, we do have some part-time Vietnamese people hired that work in Vietnamese affairs. We have a Southeast Asian Affairs Committee that we've formed. But what we've been watching is that the Southeast Asians themselves are starting to correct the problem in that they are learning English much more rapidly than we could ever teach our officers Vietnamese. So we've been somewhat passive, other than trying to understand their cultures and their differences. The problems are going down, and I think it will evolve itself from a serious problem to a minor one in the next two or three years.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: In response to comments made last year by the U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, you noted that you have a bit of a community relations problem in Santa Ana, in the sense that your department goes out of its way to foster good relations with minority communities, only to have an occasional unannounced immigrant round-up by the Immigration Service undo some of that good will. Is that still a problem, and if not, how did you go about ironing out the matter?

DAVIS: We have a city that is predominantly of different cultures than the surrounding communities. The position we take relative to the immigration laws is one that is not based upon the fact that we don't support the protection of our borders, or we don't support the enforcement of our immigration laws. Certainly we support that. But it's been very clearly established some number of years ago, both by the U.S. Attorney and the California state attorney, that local police have no enforcement right, let alone a responsibility, on the presence of an undocumented alien here in our community. Basically, an undocumented can walk up to a policeman and say, "Hey, I'm here illegally," and that policeman has no lawful right, nor a responsibility, to take any enforcement action.

So if you're stuck with that thesis, that that is not our role, then you have to define what is our role. Our role is to provide protection of life and property and peace and safety to this community. That speaks to everyone that's here. So if we have an undocumented individual, be he a victim or a suspect, it's self-defeating for us to seek some immigration solution to him. If he's a victim, we want him protected, we want to try to reduce the opportunities for crimes against him. We certainly want his full cooperation and his trust, his ability to be a witness and his understanding of the process so we can successfully seek a conclusion to the case. If he's a suspect, then certainly we know that if people are deported they can come right back in two days, so if he's a suspect then we want adequate and proper prosecution of the individual.

All of these things preclude the use of the immigration laws. Our real role here is to try to build the confidence on the part of the people, where they won't fear us, where they as victims can come to us, avoid being victims in the future, testify for us, and where the suspects will feel like they don't have a free hand and they can traffic against their own people with impunity. So when

they start these sweeps we have protested to Immigration about it, because when that happens without our knowledge, we have to spend two or three weeks trying to convince the community that we haven't changed our policy and we aren't involved in this. We have taken a very strong position that Immigration should divert its resources down to the border, and do some adequate job trying to protect our borders first. It's sort of like having a dike that's leaky and going into the interior of the area protected by the dike and trying to carry the water back out. It does nothing about plugging up the holes.

LEN: Has Immigration been responsive to your protests in this matter?

DAVIS: No, Immigration has had a decidedly different opinion about what they should be doing in our city, and they have, in fact, accused us of monitoring their officers and placing them under surveillance. It's a simple fact that when we learn of an Immigration raid, we do send a Hispanic affairs officer down to monitor the situation, as is our responsibility in terms of the safety and tranquility of the community, and that includes watching Immigration officers to see if they do right or wrong. They know very clearly that if they do wrong, we will report it, as we have reported what we believe to be violations in the past. I think that's our role. It would be our role whether it's an alcohol-tobacco enforcement officer coming in, or the FBI, or one of our own policemen or whatever. We have a responsibility to see that proper enforcement of laws will be given to any citizen, documented or not.

LEN: Are you able to make it clear to the Hispanic community that the Immigration agents are not the Santa Ana police, and that your officers are in fact on the community's side?

DAVIS: What we've done, approximately three and a half years ago — and it was about the time the U.S. Attorney and the State Attorney took the position on the role of the police — we developed a department policy regarding undocumented individuals. At that time we had public hearings, we got the community involved and got them to participate in the formation of this policy. Our policy basically prohibits our officers from stopping or detaining anyone, or questioning them about their national origin, unless there is something of a serious nature, like a crime. In other words, if they're a suspect in, let's say, a theft or burglary, then certainly the detention is because of that incident, not because of heritage or national origin, and at that time we can cer-



LEN: Apart from learning the language, isn't there also a cultural problem in that in many other societies the police are not viewed as favorably as they are in this country? Do additional steps have to be taken to overcome this native antipathy toward the police?

DAVIS: Absolutely, and that was part of our cultural training that we did. It was under a joint group with the city of Garden Grove, called TOPAR, which stands for Task Force on Police-Asian Relations. We formed videotape training, we've done training for officers on basic things, like how you relate to people in a way that can avoid possible injury to an officer and possible injury to the citizens. So, yes, we have done that and I think that's the important issue that can be done regardless of whether the folks are going to be learning the English language or not.

LEN: In your estimation, who has had the tougher time in dealing with police-minority relations, the immigrants themselves or the police?

DAVIS: It's hard to place your finger directly on it. Certainly we think it is, whenever we deal with it and we have really no resolution at 2 o'clock in the morning. We have a telephone network of people within the community that have volunteered to be interpreters for us. It's kind of tough to reach them when you're out there in the field. But I would think overall that the refugees themselves, in day-to-day life, trying to deal and adjust, I think there's a great accommodation to the Vietnamese community because they're somewhat self-sufficient. They have a very strong network of community self-help programs within the Southeast Asian community that are counseling the newly arrived or the presently-here refugee in how to adjust to the U.S. way of life. That's very important. It's a tighter, more organized community, and I think that's reduced some of the problems that we would have faced.

Imported Mexican crime

LEN: On a more general level, what would you identify as the principal local crime problems that you face in Santa Ana?

DAVIS: I think the important issue that we have to recognize here is that we have many people from Mexico that were what we call "street hustlers" or street criminals, who were preying on their own people in Tijuana and places like that. It's like anything else, they've moved with the undocumented into California and they're still preying on the same people they preyed on in Mexico. Consequently, in various surveys we've

done, approximately 40 percent of our burglars that we have arrested and armed robbers that we've arrested have been undocumented aliens. Now predominantly, not only is the suspect undocumented but so is the victim, so we find a carryover from Mexico of criminal elements committing crimes against people from Mexico. They have just followed their victim, or their market, so to speak, right into the United States. That's one of our major concerns, and that's why it's so important to us to build the confidence among the undocumented aliens that they can come to us as victims. When you have 40 percent of your crime being committed by undocumented, predominantly it's going to be against undocumented, and certainly against Hispanics.

LEN: Do you feel any effects of spillover crime from the larger cities to the north of you, such as Long Beach or Los Angeles?

DAVIS: Not really, not for us. You have to understand the Los Angeles/Orange County metropolitan area. You're talking about 9 million people with really no break in communities in between. You drive from Santa Ana, which has five freeways surrounding it or going through it, into Los Angeles, you're talking about 35 to 37 miles of unbroken, heavily settled urban areas. You don't know when you've gone from one city to the next city to the next. You find no slop-over in crime; if anything, some of the communities surrounding Santa Ana have felt the slop-over from us.

LEN: Does the fact that there are so many communities of various sizes in such close proximity to each other require that there be a close cooperative effort among the various chiefs and other law enforcement officials in Los Angeles and Orange Counties?

DAVIS: Yes. We have a very strong cooperative element, for example, in Orange County. We have county-wide communication systems, we have task force groups. If in Santa Ana we have an armed robbery of a bank, let's say, and you have a good description of the car, we place a plan into effect and surrounding cities take up stationary observation points on freeways and major predetermined areas, to cover an escape over the whole county. We have excellent cooperation in that area. There's such a different transition. On our northeast, we have a bedroom community of high economic status, on our west side we have low income areas; we have the full spectrum of the American experience, you might say.

LEN: Does the cooperative effort also carry over into

working hand in hand with state and Federal agencies?

DAVIS: In the 19 years I've been a chief in California, we've always had very little dissension between Federal and state authorities; we've always had excellent relationships with the FBI, the California Highway Patrol. Probably the only strained relationship we've had in Santa Ana has been with Immigration, and I think they've referred to us as the only city in the nation that has its own immigration laws.

LEN: And that rather left-handed compliment doesn't particularly raise your hackles?

DAVIS: No. It's important, and a part of our belief in Santa Ana, that our responsibility is to the community. That's a primary role. Some departments and administrators are saying that they owe their responsibility to the policemen. They don't. They owe their responsibility to the community, and it should be a joint project. The department, in my view, exists solely to serve the community and be accountable to it and provide for it. Sometimes police chiefs and police departments think they are to themselves, and they have adopted a bigger mission and objective. It's really not their role to do that. They should not be deciding for the community what the community wants. They should help the community, they should advise the community and assist it, but then once the community establishes what it wants, it's their responsibility to assist them.

LEN: Very often it's easy for the chief of a department to adopt that kind of posture but when you get down into the ranks there may be fairly substantial pockets of dissension from that belief.

DAVIS: I'm sure you're totally correct in that. It is a very complex process in trying to impart that to your officers. We've been fortunate in Santa Ana. We have a high number of motivated, attuned people who understand their role, and it hasn't been easy to get that. Ten years ago, the primary role that many of the policemen saw themselves in here was to go out, kick ass and take names. It was a department that was already involved in severe problems. Today we've got a very attuned department, and we have a department going in what we have determined to be the correct direction. Now we know that there are officers in this department that don't like that, and would rather revert back to the old ways. But they can't fight the tide. It's somewhat like an old police chief told me once: "I would love to be respected, but in the absence of respect, fear will do just nicely." Some people have come along by fear, and I'm not so sure that that isn't a necessary element.

But I think you've put your finger on it, that it is extremely important role to establish accountability for policemen. I'm sure there are policemen that will complain that we discipline too harshly, but if everybody was happy with our discipline, then probably it isn't strong enough.

Putting the house in order

LEN: As far as the past 10 years in Santa Ana are concerned, you came to the department and almost immediately implemented a major reorganization of the department. What were the lines along which that reorganization took place?

DAVIS: Well, basically the department had been just moving along understaffed, underadministered, not meeting the needs of the community, with a two-division organization with no real definitive lines of responsibility or authority. There were tremendous

Continued on Page 10



Cpl. Kenneth Gominsky of the Santa Ana PD plays with a group of Asian children as part of the department's effort to reach out to the growing minority community.

Tony O'Brien

'I have very little belief in seniority. [It's] valuable for deciding whether you get vacation before some junior officer, or maybe getting into the restroom first, but that's about all.'

Davis

Continued from Page 9

amounts of waste, no innovative programs. We called the Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission in to assist us in defining our organization and establish a position that helped us build a community-based police program. It was a real benefit to us, because we came in basically an underorganized, understaffed department, and were given an opportunity to organize and staff it, which gave us a lot of movement, gave us a lot of promotions, which in itself creates loyalty and understanding and direction. There's no quicker way to [make an officer] understand an internal department philosophy than to reward him and make him a part of that movement.

LEN: I heard one police chief comment a few years ago that he had similarly reorganized his agency when he took over, and after some 10 years he looked back and realized that the only things left to change were things that he himself had implemented. Is that sort of thing common in police departments where the chief has been in office for some time?

DAVIS: It's important that your organization be flexible. We've tried to get into civilianization — in fact our objective is to be 50 percent civilian within five years. We're about 40 percent now. All of our accident investigators are civilians. Of course, all of your internal offices — communications, the business desk, community relations — we have uniformed civilians assigned to each team.

We've tried to move with that and yet we've tried to emphasize patrol as a professional role. We're one of the few departments in the nation that I know of that has an incentive pay, an educational recognition pay, call it what you will, that is given only to field patrol officers. It's very common in departments across the nation to have senior officer pay and incentive pay and experience pay that's given across the board. In Walnut Creek, when I was chief there, I used to get additional pay for educational degrees, as the chief of police. Here we restrict that only to field patrol services. Consequently you can leave investigations and come back to patrol and earn as much as \$250 or \$300 more. It's a great incentive to get people out of investigation and not emphasize the role of the investigator. For years we've given lip service to the philosophy that patrol is the backbone of the organization, but we really haven't done much about it, because in most departments you'll find that the only way you can make money is to go into a specialty. In this department, the one that's the highest paid person is the patrolman. We believe in it and think it's good. We've developed a field investigative program, where the patrolman actually has to be as well trained and has to be certified and tested in all the things that used to be the mystique of the investigators — obtaining search warrants, investigative capabilities. As we can, in major cases, we take the uniformed officers and release them to follow those cases as far as they can, somewhat under the old Berkeley Method. It creates greater satisfaction among patrol officers, to say nothing about professionalism.

The educated police officer

LEN: Going back to what you said a moment ago, I take it you're not about to understate the value of higher education for police officers.

DAVIS: In fact, I was recently at a conference of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and I made a statement about civilian personnel, that we don't have educational requirements or prerequisites, you know, X amount of college and so forth. That doesn't mean I don't understand the value of education. All I'm saying is that I want to recruit from the community, and many times pre-entrance educational requirements create barriers, and I'm not sure that the pre-entrance educational requirements are necessarily valid. I think it's important that they have a growing role in the department. We have tuition assistance programs here, and training programs, and we try to encourage them to obtain education. Many of our lieutenants here have master's degrees, and I think education is important. In Walnut Creek, for example, at the time I was there we wouldn't hire anybody unless they had a bachelor's degree. We did not care whether it was a bachelor's degree in police science or public administration. It could be in theology, sociology or whatever. In fact, really, they were better, because what we wanted in those cases was the experience of dealing with people in a variety of settings



A Santa Ana police officer studies videotapes developed by the department to help officers become more familiar with Southeast Asian customs and lifestyles.

Tony O'Brien

and the value that comes from those four years of college. Particularly because Walnut Creek was an upper-income, well-educated community, and I felt it was more valuable in Walnut Creek than it is in Santa Ana. But education is an extremely important thing in continuing growth for police officers. I don't want to fail to emphasize that, but I think you have to meet your community. The community is even more important.

LEN: There's a lawsuit currently in progress in Dallas, in which the complainants are challenging the Dallas Police Department's pre-entrance education requirements as being racially discriminatory. How would you size up that kind of argument?

DAVIS: That's the whole thesis for my position on not requiring pre-entrance education requirements. We were sued by the League of United Latin American Citizens — rather the City of Santa Ana was, for the years 1968 to 1972, prior to my coming here, for discrimination in employment. And in my view, there was no question about it — the City of Santa Ana did discriminate, and I had no objection to the suit. We started our program in '73. Now because of what we did in '73, we got no hiring order; we were commended by the trial judge. There was a finding against the city for those years, which I think was proper, but we had no quota requirements. We went through a long series of self-evaluation, test validation and recruiting requirements, and pre-entrance education requirements would have discriminated and would have precluded our affirmative action program. I agreed with that, and that's why we did away with them when I first came here. We did away with practically all the requirements — height requirements, education requirements, all the other things that were thought to be necessary in earlier years.

Accreditation: Of egos and turf

LEN: I've heard from a number of your colleagues in the California area that they're not very happy, to say the least, with the whole accreditation process for law enforcement agencies. As you understand it, what is the basis for that dissatisfaction, and further, do you agree with the dissenters?

DAVIS: Well, first of all, I don't subscribe to the dissatisfaction with it. I think [accreditation] probably isn't as necessary in California, because we've had the Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission since about 1962, if I recall correctly, and it has been an excellent program, well staffed and well operated. I think what's happened in California that's caused an aversion to accreditation is there's a certain fear syndrome that they will lose local control, and probably there's a bit of an ego problem, in that California thinks that they really can't benefit from this thing. So I think

what you're really seeing in this is a turf argument. I personally believe that you need a strong state commission, as we do have here with the Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission, but I don't think we should fear, and I think we should look at things that deal with accreditation in a different way. Accreditation is looking at departments; the POST Commission is really looking at people, although what standards they set for the policemen, of course, ultimately reflect in the departments. If you raise the level of the police officer, you're going to raise the level of the departments — by osmosis, if nothing else. So I think any high-level fear against accreditation is unfounded, and we should look at any effort to professionalize, improve, judge, measure, evaluate the police effort. If it's done in a responsible way, I think we should look with favor at it.

LEN: You see no basis for fearing that it represents a usurpation of local control?

DAVIS: The same fear that's being exhibited about accreditation right now was exhibited about the Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission in the early 60's. And there were strong positions by police administrators back in those years — these were my fellow police chiefs — that we have to control POST to make sure that we don't lose local control, that they're going to enter into mandatory areas and so forth. They have moved into mandatory, in effect, licensing areas, but that hasn't been all that bad. So I think the same fears that you're seeing today about accreditation were there with our own state commission.

LEN: The state POST Commission, as I understand it, is also one of the factors that allows California to have a rather open policy regarding lateral entry for police officers. Does such a policy offer any significant benefits that might otherwise be absent?

DAVIS: It's been of direct value to us, having the state standards and the state-level training, basic minimum comparable requirements throughout the state, because we've recruited heavily through lateral entry. At the time we started our COP [Community-Oriented Policing] program, we increased the department by 25 percent. We were tremendously understaffed. And we could only do that through lateral entry. We quite honestly went out trying to rob bilingual, experienced people from other cities, and were quite successful at it. I think lateral entry plays an important role. Of course, I'll have to tell you quite frankly, I have very little belief in seniority. I think seniority should be valuable for deciding whether you get vacation before some junior officer, or maybe getting into the restroom first, but that's about all seniority means to me. I've had 29 years of service, and 19 years as a police chief, so I think I can cry for seniority as much as anyone, but I don't believe in it.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

We read and review:

Bonanno's 'insider's tour' of organized crime

A Man of Honor: The Autobiography of Joseph Bonanno. By Joseph Bonanno, with Sergio Laili. New York, N.Y.: Simon & Schuster, 1983. 416 pp.

"A Man of Honor" is the first book of which this reviewer is aware that was written by a Mafia Boss or, as Bonanno prefers to be called, "The Father." At the outset, it should be said that it is one-sided and self-serving. Nonetheless, the book offers a warm and personal look into the life of a Mafia chieftain in the United States.

Other Mafia books, such as the "The Last Mafiosa" by Ovid Demarris, or "The Valachi Papers" by Peter Maas, were in their own way interesting, but they were an insider's view of the mob at the lowest level, that of a "soldier," or as Bonanno calls them, "the boys." Bonanno considers books such as these "Mafia books that sell well, but are comic books of reality."

Neither of these books are in the same class as Tom Renner's superb book with Vincent Teresa, "My Life in the Mafia," and Teresa's own "Mafia." Once again these books offer the views of a "soldier."

Joseph Bonanno's view of how "The Family" system began in America is rather different. The reader is given an insider's tour of the formation of the American Mafia, along with a personal view of its rise and present-day decline. According to Bonanno, the first National Commission Conference was held in



Wide World Photos
Joseph Bonanno on his way to court, Chicago in May 1931 and was hosted by Al Capone. Personal insights are given about the Castellammarese War and the

rise to power of Charles "Lucky" Luciano and Frank Costello, and the formation of the Five Families of New York: Bonanno, Luciano, Lucchese, Gambino and Profaci (now Columbo). More than 50 years later, only Joe Bonanno has survived.

Bonanno felt Luciano never understood the real Mafia tradition, that he was too Americanized. He considered Frank Costello a "diplomatic man... the Prime Minister." Bonanno says that "Frank [Costello] maintained, and I [Bonanno] have no reason to doubt it, that during Prohibition he and Joe Kennedy of Boston were partners." Bonanno included in his book pictures of the "two Joes": Kennedy and Bonanno.

The raid on the conference of organized-crime figures at Apalachin, according to Bonanno, was when he "saw my tradition die away completely and a distantly related mutation take its place.... Little by little, however, our tradition deteriorated until it lost its connotation of honor and became instead a word for gangsterism."

Bonanno reveals the reasons for his kidnapping by his cousin Stefano Magaddino on October 20, 1964, the day before his appearance before a Federal Grand Jury, and how he remained in the United States in hiding for almost a year and a half until he finally surrendered on May 17, 1966, at the Federal Courthouse in Manhattan. He walked into Room 318 and said, "Your Honor, excuse me for im-

posing on you, but I do not know what to do. I understand the government is looking for me. I'm Joe Bonanno."

The strength of the book lies in Bonanno's stories, his vignettes: his love for his wife, Fay Lubruzzo, his children, his family in Italy and the United States, and the "Men of Honor, the Tradition." His almost casual name-dropping ability is another strong point in the book. He has met with Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, and with such high-ranking men of the cloth as Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, Bishop Daniel Gercke of Tucson and Dr. Billy Graham, who visited the Bonannos at their Arizona home.

The book's principal weakness is that Bonanno did not share more information on Mafia killings and the wheelings and dealings by the Mafia families in gambling, loan-sharking, narcotics and drugs. He tells us his "family" was not involved in narcotics, yet in July 1983, in a report submitted to the U.S. Senate, the Bonanno family is said to be the "main source of narcotic supply for the New York area."

Allowing for the weaknesses, it is a first for a Mafia chieftain to record his memories. The final section, "The Grand Inquisition," is in itself worth the price of this excellent, well-written and highly recommended book.

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Study of jailed mothers offers little to new field of research

Imprisoned Mothers and Their Children: A Descriptive and Analytic Study. By Zelma Weston Henriques. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1982. 208 pp.

While the study of the problems raised by the criminal incarceration of mothers rates as a worthy area for research and recommendations, this is unfortunately not the book to further that cause. Apart from the problem that the book itself is badly executed and seriously flawed, the fact remains that the study it reports on is not particularly useful either.

The primary purpose of this study was to present the perceptions of mothers regarding the situation of their children. We are told that this would be a valuable study because "perceptions help to validate viewpoints." Further, a wide range of interviews was held with jail employees and sundry social welfare and criminal justice employees, plus children and guardians of these children, "in order to validate and expand on the perceptions presented by mothers."

The major finding seems to be that of the 30 interviewed mothers, about 13 responded to a request to discuss the fact that they are separated from them. (The exact number is not given, and the percentages given do not always make sense.) Similarly, an unspecified number of the 23 institutional and 21 outside agency personnel interviewed also seem to think that many mothers are con-

cerned about their children. Mothers want to be united with their children. Jail and social welfare employees think that mothers want this also, in some cases, although most seem to think the previous patterns of neglect and abuse by these women do not make this an attractive plan for the children involved.

There are other findings, but there is no particular reason to argue they add significantly to the tiny body of knowledge we already have about incarcerated mothers. For example, we find that minority women on welfare strongly prefer their relatives to take care of their children as opposed to foster care or strangers — a finding hardly likely to send shock waves through the ranks of family sociologists or urban anthropologists. Further, we find that there seem to be no major programs to coordinate child welfare efforts with those of correctional personnel who deal with the mothers, although there is no mention of whether this is true outside of the study site.

The study itself was conducted at Rikers Island in New York City (the site is carefully hidden in the text, and then made obvious in other places, including the appendix), seemingly on a basis of interviewing anyone who would talk. Dr. Henriques goes to great lengths to explain in extraordinary detail the most meaningless aspects of her research techniques, but is silent at every critical

Continued on Page 12

Introduction to home security: something to get alarmed about

Security: Everything You Need to Know About Household Alarm Systems. By Tom Levin. Minneapolis, Minn.: Park Lane Enterprises, 1983. 99 pp.

In recent years, there has been an enormous increase in the number of security related enterprises. Most of the services offered by those firms are concerned with protection from criminal activity, ranging from private security personnel to intricate electronic surveillance systems. Tom Levin's new book is geared toward providing individuals with information needed to make an educated decision concerning the purchase of alarm systems for both security and personal/fire safety applications.

The author has spent more than 30 years in the alarm business in Europe and in the United States, as well as having lectured at the National Crime Prevention Institute and assisting in drafting legislation for national alarm standards.

This work begins with a very short history of "alarms" from Biblical times to the present. Some general information about alarm capabilities and limitations are presented to the reader, which should eliminate any misconceptions or erroneous ideas which the reader might have concerning alarms.

The next three chapters present a general overview of an alarm system. Included in this part is a list of questions that each potential customer of an alarm system must answer to determine his or her specific alarm needs. These pre-purchase queries involve analyzing one's

personal needs, lifestyle and habits.

Chapter five, which is the longest, deals with burglary detection, describing every conceivable type of sensor system in non-technical, understandable terms. The author examines types of sounding devices, arming stations and use of signs and decals.

Concerning decals and signs, the author makes a very important point which should be kept in mind by the prospective alarm-system purchaser: "You're better off if you can prevent someone from trying to break in, instead of waiting to catch the intruder after he or she enters your home or apartment."

The next six sections describe other alarms available for use by the consumer, including fire, panic, kidnapping, personal medical emergencies, freeze-up or overheating, water overflow and power outages.

Each of the aforementioned alarm applications is thoroughly discussed by the author, who looks at the various types of alarms available and the pros and cons of each.

The remainder of the book acquaints the potential user with some of the monitoring options, licenses, permits, warranties and tax savings connected with the purchase of an alarm system.

Anyone interested in alarms or thinking of purchasing an alarm system should definitely read this short, concise and non-technical book.

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Study of imprisoned mothers hampered by flaws

Continued from Page 11

point of her methodology. She complains that many people in each of her subgroups would not talk to her, but provides no mention of how her respondents were chosen. In the section of the book on the sample selection process, the only information given is that interviews were held. Later, it is mentioned that 40 interviews were conducted, of which 30 were selected for the study. There is, however, great and detailed discussion of the kinds of release forms used, including discussion and two copies of the form she required each outside agency employee to sign certifying that they were indeed interviewed. However, there is great care taken in every chapter of the book to explain that the researcher "speaks with knowledge and authority," is caring and interested, is highly experienced, and was often complimented by the respondents for her concern.

The exposition is not helped by the hundreds of spelling mistakes, or the awkward grammar that tells us, for example, that minority women need improved alternatives and options "so that crime does not continue to be the only viable alternative to survival." This may be a personal complaint, but no respondent in this study ever "says" anything. They "share" and "inform researcher," as in "some mothers informed that they did not know how their children were progressing in school."

The book begins with two confused chapters that attempt to identify the problem and review the literature, although none of the literature cited is more recent than 1978 — a potentially serious problem in a newly-discovered field. Besides the annoying problem that much of this exposition reads like it was fed into a word processor that had been programmed for random generation of

paragraph order, the exposition is generally confused and contradictory. The author's thesis in the material on the family is stated as being that crime is caused by structural problems which limit opportunities for material success in the lower class. This is then "proven" by citing numerous elderly studies which show a strong relationship between broken families and delinquency. In dealing with the problem of female criminality, the primary resources are the thoroughly discredited Otto Pollak and the controversial Freda Adler. Dr. Henriques is mightily impressed by popular notions that there is a vast increase in female criminality, a proposition she occasionally supports by misrepresenting the authors she cites. This information is juxtaposed with contradictory information, so that we can find in one paragraph: "Women seldom commit burglary and robbery" and

"More and more women are becoming involved in 'heavy' crimes by themselves." Looking at some of the work done on this subject after 1978, such as that of Darrel Steffensmeier, would have been helpful here. Further, finding sources for discussions of criminological theory other than second-rate introductory textbooks might have helped the author to avoid making some serious mistakes.

One problem not faced here, although the information is cited in some of the random paragraphs, is the suggestion that many of these mothers are "inadequate in almost every conceivable way," with "very low self-esteem" and "an exaggerated dependency upon those in authority." In Dr. Henriques' conclusions, many of which refer to subjects not mentioned in the text, she suggests that many of these mothers are not able to meet maternal responsibilities, and turn to drugs and crime to rationalize and cope with their existing parental neglect. Yet, in the final recommendations, there is no effort to deal with this problem. The alternative recommendation that family ties be strengthened is not presented in the context that 15 of the 30 women are single, while another 9 were separated, widowed or divorced.

Since there are no easy solutions, the book tells us, there are no specific recommendations possible. The recommendations made all revolve around the notion that extensive money should be spent on social services and welfare programs, such as increasing welfare payments so that mothers do not feel the need to turn to crime or go to work to supplement their incomes, and so that mothers will not worry about their children's financial support while they are in prison.

MARTIN D. SCHWARTZ
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky

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CHP survey finds one-fourth of pursuits end in accidents

A study of high-speed pursuits by the California Highway Patrol shows that just one percent resulted in a fatal accident, a finding that contradicts a 1968 study that showed that 20 percent end in death.

The patrol studied 683 pursuits within 10 local police jurisdictions over a six-month period. It found that 29 percent of the chases ended in accidents and 11 percent involved injuries.

The study also found that suspects were arrested in 77 percent of the pursuits, and in 97 percent of chases where forcible stops such as roadblocks were used.

The study also found that:

¶ The typical pursuit involved a 20-year-old male, lasted about two minutes and occurred on a weekend in an urban area.

¶ Pursuits start most often after a traffic violation and the most commonly given reason for evasion is the desire to escape arrest for alcohol- or drug-influenced driving.

¶ Aircraft apparently have little effect in pursuits, although researchers noted that they did not study enough cases involving aircraft to provide conclusive results.

Highway Patrol Commissioner James E. Smith said the study "tends to support the CHP's present pursuit policies. We don't contemplate any major change in CHP policy."

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A175

Supreme Court Briefs: The Terry tradition of protective searches

Continued from Page 5

the person gets the necessary treatment. The question of whether a municipality will be liable for the medical bills of such a person can only be answered by looking to the applicable state statute or city ordinance on a case-by-case basis. (*City of Revere v. Massachusetts General Hospital*, No. 82-63, decision announced June 27, 1983)

Search and Seizure

On the final day of the term, the Supreme Court expanded the power of a law enforcement officer to conduct a warrantless search. In a 6-to-3 decision, the Court ruled that police officers who have detained but not arrested an occupant of an automobile may, under appropriate circumstances, conduct a protective search of the automobile's passenger compartment.

This decision represents a radical expansion of the landmark decision in *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, which in 1968 authorized the police to engage in a pat-down protective search for weapons on a person in the absence of probable cause for an arrest, when the police officer has an articulable suspicion that the person is armed and dangerous.

The present case had its origin in a rural area of Michigan when two deputies observed a car traveling in an erratic fashion and at an excessive speed shortly after midnight. The officers saw the car turn into a side road and swerve off the road into a shallow ditch. The driver of the car met the police at the rear of the car, which extended onto the road. The driver's door had been left open.

One of the deputies asked the driver for his license. The driver did not respond to the first request, but did produce his license when asked a second time. The driver, who was then asked several times for his registration, started to walk back towards the open door of the automobile. The deputies followed him and observed a large hunting knife on the floor on the driver's side of the car. At that point the deputies subjected the driver to a *Terry* pat-down search that did not reveal any weapons on his person.

While one of the deputies stood with the driver at the rear of the vehicle, the other deputy shone his flashlight into the interior of the vehicle to search for other weapons. The deputy noticed something protruding from under the armrest on the front seat, which, upon further examination, turned out to be an open pouch containing marijuana. The driver was then placed under arrest for possession of the drug. After impounding the vehicle, the officers found that the unlocked trunk contained about 75 pounds of marijuana.

The driver of the car was convicted of possession of the marijuana in both the pouch and in the car trunk. The Michigan Supreme Court reversed the conviction on the grounds that "the sole justification of the *Terry* search, protection of the police officers and others nearby, cannot justify the search in this case." The United States Supreme Court reversed the Michigan high court's ruling and remanded the case on the question of whether the marijuana seized from the trunk of the car should have been suppressed as the fruit of an illegal search.

In the opinion of the Court, Justice O'Connor reasoned that the *Terry* decision "need not be read as restricting the preventative search to the person of the detained suspect." Such a ruling by the Court, however, seems to be stretching the original premise in *Terry*, that of preventing injury to police officers from weapons concealed on the person of a de-

tainee.

Evolving out of the *Terry* decision was an entire line of Supreme Court cases which refined the use of *Terry* and set forth the conditions under which searches of the person could be conducted when probable cause for arrest was not present. In the automobile area, the Court handed down *Adams v. Williams*, 407 U.S. 143 (1972), which allowed police acting on an informant's tip to reach inside the passenger compartment of an automobile to remove a concealed gun from driver's waistband.

Five years later, in 1977, the Supreme Court again relied on *Terry* to rule in *Pennsylvania v. Mimms*, 434 U.S. 106, that when police stop an automobile for a traffic violation the officers may order persons out of the automobile and may frisk those persons if there is reasonable belief that they may be armed and dangerous.

The *Terry* case also served as the underpinning for the Court's 1969 decision in *Chimel v. California*, 395 U.S. 752. That landmark case allowed the arresting officer to search "the arrestee's person and the area 'within his immediate control' — construing that phrase to mean the area from within which he might gain possession of a weapon or destructible evidence." In the interpretive case *New York v. Belton*, 453 U.S. 454 (1981), the Court continued to expand the permissible search area, noting in that case that "articles inside the relatively narrow compass of the passenger compartment of an automobile are in fact generally, even if not inevitably within 'the area into which an arrestee might reach in order to grab a weapon'..." The *Belton* case also authorized the police to search any open or closed containers found within the passenger compartment of the automobile.

Relying on this line of cases, the Court now makes the observation that the protection of police can justify protective searches of suspects especially in hazardous roadside situations. The Court went on to articulate the new rule that "the search of the passenger compartment of an automobile, limited to those areas in which a weapon may be placed or hidden, is permissible if the police officer possesses a reasonable belief based on 'specific and articulable facts which, taken together with the rational inferences from those facts, reasonably warrant' the officers in believing that the suspect is dangerous and the suspect may gain immediate control of weapons."

Taken together with the other cases mentioned above, the present case gives the officer who stops a car the apparent authority to search the entire passenger compartment prior to establishing probable cause for arresting the driver of the car, if the officer believes himself to be in danger.

In this case the majority found that the requirements of the new rule, set forth above, had been met based on the articulated fact pattern.

Justices Brennan and Marshall dissented in this case, arguing that "the Court is simply continuing the process of distorting *Terry* beyond recognition and forcing it into service as an unlikely weapon against the Fourth Amendment's fundamental requirement that searches and seizures be based on probable cause." Also dissenting was Justice Stevens, who wrote separately. (*Michigan v. Long*, No. 82-256, decision announced July 6, 1983.)



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Camera's eye zooms in on juvenile justice in forthcoming public-TV documentary

Is the juvenile justice system working well? No. Are there any hopeful signs on the horizon? Yes.

In a nutshell, those are the major conclusions of a television documentary which will be aired this fall on the Public Broadcasting System. Titled "Old Enough to Do Time," the program will take the viewer into juvenile and adult courtrooms, the streets of Brooklyn, and juvenile correctional facilities and special programs in Florida, Colorado, Massachusetts and Washington. The narrator will be Daniel J. Travanti, from the cast of "Hill Street Blues."

The documentary's conclusions may not break new ground, but the program should dramatize for a nervous public the real extent of juvenile crime, the effects of prosecuting some juvenile offenders in adult courts, and a few successful programs for dealing with youngsters who have broken the law.

The broadcast date has not been set as of this writing, but producer-director Roger Weisberg expects that it will be shown in prime time on PBS stations around the country some time this fall. Many stations will follow up the hour-long documentary with local discussions of the problems of juvenile justice. In addition, Weisberg plans a special screening in Washington for Congressmen, state legislators and other government officials while Congressional hearings on juvenile justice are going on.

The program shows scenes of street gang meetings in Brooklyn, a rap session by a group of 16-year-old livers in a maximum security juvenile facility in Goshen, N.Y., sentencing of juveniles in adult court, and group homes for offenders in Seattle and Boston. The film examines several models for juvenile corrections outside of secure facilities: a tracking model in which offenders live at home but are required to check in regularly with counselors to make sure they're looking for work and are not getting into further trouble; the group home approach, and an Outward Bound program in which kids test their courage and abilities in the wilderness before returning to a group home.

The documentary concludes that the get-tough approach of recent years, which sent many juvenile offenders into adult courts, is not working. Said Gina Bandini, Weisberg's assistant, "What we found was that when they do appear before a judge in adult court, they tend to get probation instead of ending up in prison." That conclusion, incidentally, is supported by a study published last year by the Academy for Contemporary Problems in Columbus, Ohio. The study, which was funded by the Justice Department, found that only a small number of juveniles get stiffer sentences in adult court than they would have in juvenile court.

Bandini said the program also shows that juvenile justice is often arbitrary and illogical. In some jurisdictions, the filmmakers found girls charged only with being truants and runaways who were confined in brutal, oppressive conditions, and a boy who was imprisoned for riding a dirt bike down Main Street. On the other hand, they also filmed street gang members who had committed murder and were still walking the streets. On a more hopeful note, Bandini said, the Ambrose House for juveniles near Boston and the Outward Bound program out West seem quite successful.

That the documentary will have a big audience seems certain, given the public perception that juveniles commit even more crime than in fact they do. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, youths under the age of 18 are responsible for about 20 percent of all serious crimes, but many people, especially the elderly, fear them even more than adult criminals. The documentary attempts to place the juvenile crime problem in perspective, as well as to show how the criminal justice system deals with it.

Producer-director Weisberg believes the program will attract two million viewers for its first showing and that it will help to shape public debate on the problem. "It will better define the true dimensions of juvenile crime," he said. "Optimally, through the showing to Congressmen and state legislators, it may influence the blind trend toward increased reintroduction of juveniles to adult court," he added.

Among Weisberg's previous credits are the Emmy Award-winning series, "Help Yourself," which dealt with aging, child abuse, wife battery, consumer fraud and other subjects; the public TV special "Back Wards to Back Streets," a documentary on the mentally retarded; and "No Place Like Home," on long-term care options for the elderly. For "Old Enough to Do Time," he was assisted by Megan Cogswell, Marilyn Nissenson and Kate Tapley. Funding for the documentary was provided by several foundations, including the Florence V. Burden Foundation.

Police administrators, particularly those in charge of juvenile units, will want to watch TV schedules for "Old Enough to Do Time." It may not show them much they don't already know, but it will offer a balanced look at the strengths and weaknesses of the juvenile justice system.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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Faculty Position. The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences at Illinois State University has a tenure-track position available for the fall 1984 semester, for an individual to teach contemporary policing, police attitudes and behavior and related criminal justice courses.

Requirements for the position include a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related, with substantial coursework in criminal justice, and a commitment to research and scholarship in criminal justice. Appointment will be at the rank of assistant or associate professor. Salary is negotiable.

To apply, or to obtain further information, contact: Dr. Steven G. Cox, Chairman, Criminal Justice Sciences Search Committee, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Deadline for applications is February 1, 1984. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Dean, College of Urban and Public Affairs. The University of Louisville, a public institution with approximately 20,000 students and 1,000 faculty, invites applications for the position of dean of its College of Urban and Public Affairs. The college includes programs in such areas as social work, justice administration, urban research and development, community development and systems science.

The responsibilities of the position include providing strong leadership to the faculty in improvement of instruction and scholarship, promoting cohesion among the various components of the college, developing and enhancing community relations, developing and managing the budget, coordinating services, personnel and planning functions. The dean reports to the university provost.

Qualifications for this tenure-track position include: an earned doctorate in an appropriate field; scholarly achievements that merit tenure and professorial rank, experience in administration with a demonstrated competence in planning, budgeting and personnel management, and a demonstrated ability to communicate well, both orally and in writing. Interdisciplinary experience and a commitment to high-quality education are required. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience.

To apply, send a current resume to: Dr. Mary Ella Robertson, Chairman, Search Committee for Dean, College of Urban and Public Affairs, Kent School, Op-

penheimer Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. All applications must be postmarked by November 15, 1983.

Highway Patrol Troopers. The Florida Highway Patrol is conducting an ongoing recruitment campaign to recruit quality individuals for some 200 trooper positions.

Applicants must be at least 19 years of age and possess a high-school diploma or GED. In addition, applicants must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- ☐ Have at least two years of law enforcement experience after high school graduation;
- ☐ Have two years of active and continuous military service;
- ☐ Have three years of full-time work experience after high school;
- ☐ Completed at least 60 semester hours at a college or university.

Applicants must also have clean driving records.

Starting salary for troopers is \$13,968 per year. Starting salary is \$16,975 per year for troopers assigned to Broward, Dade, Palm Beach and Monroe Counties, to compensate for higher living expenses there.

For more information, contact any local Highway Patrol barracks or write to Florida Highway Patrol, 2900 Apalache Parkway, Tallahassee, FL 32301. Telephone: (904) 488-6517.

Police Officers. The Pasadena, Calif., Police Department is accepting applications on a continuous basis for the position of police officer.

Candidates must be at least 21 years old, with vision no worse than 20/70 correctable to 20/30 and weight proportionate to height. Applicants must also possess a high-school diploma or GED, and must successfully meet California Minimum Training Standards. Screening includes written test, psychological and polygraph exams, medical exam and physical agility test, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$2147-\$2436 per month after three years. Officers with associate degrees receive \$2212-\$2501; with bachelor's degrees, \$2255.33-\$2544.33. Lateral entry is available at the rank of police officer.

For more information or applications, contact: Lieut. Gary Bennett, Pasadena Police Department, 142 N. Ar-

royo Parkway, Pasadena, CA 91103. Telephone (213) 577-4575.

Police Officers. The City of Richmond, Va., is conducting testing on a weekly basis for the position of police officer, to bolster a department of 543 officers in 13 specialized divisions, serving a population of 250,000 in a 63-square-mile area.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, with height and weight proportionate. Vision must be at least 20/50 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20. Two years of college are desirable, although candidates with a high school diploma or the equivalent will be considered.

Entry-level salary is \$16,536 annually, with an additional \$300 per year for officers with associate's degrees, and \$600 per year for those with bachelor's degrees. Benefits include a college tuition reimbursement program, 11½ paid holidays per year, three to four weeks paid vacation depending on longevity, health, life and dental insurance plans, one day of sick leave per month and a noncontributory retirement program.

The City of Richmond ranked 29th of 277 U.S. cities as the best place to live in the country, based on climate, housing, health care services, crime rate, recreation and the arts, transportation, education and the local economy. The city's economy ranks in the top half of the nation's urban area, with an unemployment rate that is the third lowest in the country. Future income growth is projected at 27 percent.

To apply or obtain additional information, contact: Department of Personnel, City of Richmond, 900 East Broad Street, Room 101, Richmond, VA 23219. Telephone: (804) 780-8733, 34.

Probation Officers. The City of New York is seeking qualified candidates for probation officer positions, which involve performing difficult and responsible social work or special assignments, including intake evaluation, investigation and supervision of persons within the jurisdiction of the courts.

Candidates must be U.S. citizens and must also meet one of the following criteria: a master of social work degree from an accredited college or university; a bachelor of social work degree and one year of full-time paid experience in casework and/or counseling in a recognized social work setting adhering to acceptable standards in the field of probation, parole, social services or a related field; a baccalaureate degree including or supplemented by 24 credits in psychology, social work, sociology or criminal justice and two years of full-time paid experience as previously stated. There is no competitive test other than an evaluation of a candidate's education and/or experience. Applicants must be 21 years old by the time of appointment.

Starting salary for the position of probation officer is \$18,062 per year. Probation officers are accorded promotion opportunities, when eligible, to the position of Supervising Probation Officer.

To apply or obtain further information, write: New York City Department of Personnel, Application Division, 49 Thomas Street, New York, NY 10013. There is a filing fee of \$13.00 for this position.



Among the possible successors are (l.-r.): William Bracey, Kenneth Conboy, William Devine, John Keenan, Lloyd Sealy, James Sullivan and Benjamin Ward.

NYCPD's McGuire announces intention to retire

Continued from Page 1

Other possible candidates for the position are Kenneth Conboy, deputy police commissioner for legal affairs; William J. Devine, first deputy police commissioner; John F. Keenan, the mayor's coordinator for criminal justice who was recently nominated as a Federal judge; Roderick Lankler, the state anti-corruption prosecutor; Patrick J. Murphy, the police department's chief of operations, and James Sullivan, chief of detectives.

During the television interview, McGuire said he plans to retire because many of his top aides have resigned or retired, leaving him to form a new "team."

Sources within the police department

also speculate that McGuire is tired, and does not relish the task of confronting criticism stemming from a current Congressional investigation into allegations of brutality against blacks. A July hearing into those charges was postponed when an overflow crowd became unruly.

But just days before the interview in which McGuire said he would retire, the commissioner said that he will not leave before the brutality hearing and related charges are settled. "I will not contemplate leaving while the police brutality issue is a hot issue," he said.

Koch hinted that financial reasons may also be involved. McGuire, who earns \$82,000 a year as commissioner, had been a partner in a successful law firm before joining the police department.

Both Koch and Philip Caruso, head of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, said they think McGuire may be persuaded to stay. Koch said he told McGuire, "You are not leaving until Staten Island secedes, and they're not seceding."

A secession movement in the city's least populous borough has gained support in recent months.

A spokesman for Caruso said the union chief will not speculate about a successor for McGuire or endorse any candidate. "He has said an endorsement from the PBA might do more harm than good," the spokesman said.

McGuire, 46, was one of the youngest police commissioners in the department's history. Sworn in on

January 1, 1978, he has served longer than any commissioner since Lewis J. Valentine, who retired in 1945 after 10 years in office.

The son of a former deputy chief inspector, McGuire had served as an assistant U.S. Attorney, legal adviser to the police department in Somalia, East Africa, and special consultant to the Justice Department for the President's Council on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of Government before entering private practice.

He also continued the tradition of Irish police commissioners in New York City, which has gone unbroken since 1945, when Arthur W. Wallander, a Swede, took over for Valentine.

UPCOMING EVENTS

OCTOBER

- 3-4. **Corruption Control & Internal Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 3-6. **Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 3-7. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Sponsored by Iowa Department of Public Safety. Conducted by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Des Moines, IA. Fee: \$395.
- 3-7. **Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training

Center.

4. **Check Fraud and Forgery.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University.
- 4-6. **Bank Security.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University.
5. **People Protection.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University.
- 10-14. **Planning Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 10-14. **Emergency Rescue Operations.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy

- 10-14. **Police Composite Artists Training Course.** Presented by the Colorado State University. To be held in Fort Collins, Colo.
- 12-14. **Advanced Instructor.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 12-14. **Emergency Rescue Operations.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 13-14. **Hostage Recovery: On the Street & Correctional Facilities.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 17-19. **Covert Operations: Decoy; Sting; Undercover.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$175.

- 17-21. **Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Tuition: \$595.
- 17-21. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Training Courses. Sponsored by Virginia State Police. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$395.
- 17-28. **Police Instructor Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 17-28. **Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$1,000.
- 17-28. **Law Enforcement Supervision.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center. Fee: \$261.
- 17-November 11. **36th School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation.
- 18-21. **Recovery of Human Skeletal Remains.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 19-21. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
- 19-21. **Police Performance Evaluation and Appraisal.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 20-21. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Buffalo, N.Y. Fee: \$60.
- 24-28. **Crime Prevention.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 24-28. **Surveillance Optics.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$645.

- 14-16. **Robbery and Burglary Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$275.
- 14-17. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
- 14-18. **Terrorism & Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 15-16. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$60. To be held in Gatlinburg, TN.
- 16-17. **Crisis Management: Disorders & Distress.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.
- 18-21. **Sixth Annual Conference.** Presented by the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. Fee: \$105. To be held in Columbus, Ohio.
- 21-23. **Law Enforcement Budgeting.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 21-23. **Traffic Law.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 22-23. **Evidence Presentation.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 28-30. **Major Case Investigation: Burglary-Robbery.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$175.
- 28-30. **Managing the Criminal Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$275.

Directory of Training Sources

Academy of Security Educators and Trainers Inc., Community College of Baltimore, Room 315, Lombard St. at Market Pl., Baltimore, MD 21202

American University and Battelle Memorial Institute, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20016

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc., 501 Grandview Dr. #209, So. San Francisco, CA 94080. Tel.: (415) 877-0731

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main Street, P.O. Box 1576, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

Associated Public Safety Communications Officers Inc., The Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

California Gang Investigators Assn., P.O. Box 54182, Los Angeles, CA 90054. Tel.: (213) 847-8687

Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center/Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 945 S. Detroit, Toledo, OH 43614

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80522

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Bldg., University of Southern California, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90089. Tel.: (213) 743-2497

Florida Law Enforcement Academy/Organized Crime Institute, 400 W. Robinson St., Suite 201, Orlando, FL 32801

Forensic Communication Associates, P.D. Box 12323, University Station, Gainesville, FL 32604

Forensic Mental Health Associates, 3 Ireland Rd., Newtown Center, MA 02159. Tel.: (617) 332-0228

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Conderate Ave., P.D. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105

Humber College of Applied Arts, 205 Humber College Blvd., Ontario, Canada M9W5L7. Tel.: (416) 675-3111 ext. 394

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jackson-

ville, FL 32216

Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. Tel.: (202) 686-2405

International Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (800) 638-4085.

International Assn. of Auto Theft Investigators, Executive Offices, 12416 Feldon St., Wheaton, MD 20906. Tel.: (301) 946-4114

International Assn. of Bomb Technicians and Investigators, P.O. Box 6609, Colorado Springs, CO 80904

International Juvenile Officers Assn. Inc., P.O. Box 29952, St. Louis, MO 63129. Tel.: (314) 894-7663

International Assn. of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, James L. McGovern, Executive Director, P.O. Box 98127, Atlanta, GA 30359

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, Inc. 1300 Beaubien, Detroit, MI 48226

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Koga Institute, 2210 W. 11th St., Santa Monica, CA 90403. Tel.: (213) 373-3343

Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Suite 210, Denver CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026

National Assn. of Blacks in Criminal Justice, 1983 National Conference Committee, P.O. Box 1117, Atlanta, GA 30301. Tel.: (404) 758-2201

National Assn. of Chiefs of Police, Los Angeles Lodge 8, Box 27185, Los Angeles, CA 90027-0185

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604

National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6987

National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Tel.: (312) 527-4800 ext. 238

National Crime Prevention Council, Rm. 718, 805 15th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20005. Tel.: (202) 393-7141

National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 N.W. 62nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 W. 57th St., Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019

National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036. Tel.: (202) 785-0764

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157

New Jersey State Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 148 N. Main St., Hightstown, NJ 08520

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

St. Louis Metropolitan Police Dept., Planning and Development Division, 1200 Clark Ave., Room 304-F, St. Louis, MO 63103. Tel.: (314) 444-5647

Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K St. N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006

Police International Ltd., P.O. Box 220, Oakton, VA 22124

Police Officers Training Service, Soundview Avenue, Box 667, Southold, NY 11971. Tel.: (516) 765-5472

Port of Seattle Police Dept., P.O. Box 68727, Seattle, WA 98188. Tel.: (206) 433-5400

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288

Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710

Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561

Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, 11380 N.W. 27 Ave., Miami, FL 33167. Tel.: (305) 685-4505, James D. Stinchcomb, Director

Southeastern Ohio Regional Crime Laboratory/Hocking Technical College, Nelsonville, OH 45764. Tel.: (614) 753-3591

Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080

S & W Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101. Tel.: (413) 781-8300 ext. 255

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

U.S. Journal, 2119-A Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, FL 33020. Tel.: (305) 920-9433

Yosemite Community College District, P.D. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352

NOVEMBER

- 3-4. **The Law Enforcement Professional: Crises Within and Without.** Presented by McCabe Associates. Fee: \$200.
- 7-9. **Accident Investigation Photography.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 7-11. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Conducted by ANACAPA Training Courses. Sponsored by Montgomery County Department of Police. To be held in Rockville, MD.
- 7-11. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 7-18. **Advanced Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 7-18. **DEA Narcotics.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 10-11. **Vehicle Homicide.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.
- 10-11. **Physical Security: Principles and Technology.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$385.
- 14-15. **Operational Intelligence.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$350.

DECEMBER

- 5-6. **Police Vicarious Liability.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with New Castle County Department of Public Safety. Fee: \$250.
- 5-6. **Intrusion Detection Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.
- 5-8. **Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 5-9. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Training Courses. Sponsored by FDLE Organized Crime Institute. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$395
- 5-9. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$325. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 5-16. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement, I and II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.
- 6-9. **Command & Supervisory Seminar.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy.
- 7-8. **Psychological Screening for Entry-level Police Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
- 12-14. **Use of Supervisory Principles Within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with Delaware State Police. Fee: \$310.
- 12-14. **Police Decision-Making and Leadership Development Workshop.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 12-14. **Advanced Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
- 12-16. **Accident Investigation Photography.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 15-16. **Dealing With Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

September 12, 1983

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019



A schism in the making

Rumblings of
discontent from
the South and
Midwest threaten
the pillars of
IACP power.

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